VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1323.] SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Eleazer A. Jenks,	Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing,	Salem, (Mas.)
Benjamin Russell, Esq.	Boston.
Office of the Courant,	Hartford, (Con.)
William Coleman, Esq.	New-York.
Mr. Samuel Relf,	Philadelphia.
Mr J. Escavaille, Bryden's Coffee-House,	Baltimore.
Mr. Jacob Mountz,	City of Washington.
Messrs. Cooper & Gray,	Norfolk.
Mr. Samuel Treat,	Portsmouth
George Deneale, Esq.	Alexandria.
James Blair, Esq.	Fredericksburg.
May Burton, Esq.	Orange
Mr. Samuel Harrison, merchant,	Lynchburg.
Mr. Wm. Boylan, Pr.	Raleigh, N. C
Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr.	Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Pasteur, Pr.	Newbern, N. C'
Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 6th of March, 1805.

BETWEEN

John D. Orr, Plaintiff,

AND

Ferdinando Fairfax, Francis Keene, & Sarah Fairfax, Defendants,

THE *defendant Sarah Fairfax not having entered her appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel,* it is ordered, *that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.*

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 16th day of March, 1805,

BETWEEN

Charles Macmurdo, administrator of George Macmurdo, *Plaintiff,*

AND

John Thompson and Patrick Stewart, executors of John Ravenscroft, deceased, and Daniel Fisher, William Starke, junior, and Belfield Starke, executors of Bolling Starke, deceased, and John Starke Ravenscroft, *Defendants.*

THE defendants John Thompson and Patrick Stewart not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his *Apothecary Shop* to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

And other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark.	Manna.
Colombo.	Senna.
Augustura.	Glauber Salts.
Cascarilla.	Opium.
Simaruuba.	Ipecacuanha.
Camomile Flowers.	Tartar Emetic.
Castor Oil.	Salt of Tartar.
Rhubarb.	Cream of Tartar.
Jalup.	&c. &c. &c.
Calomel.	

Also,

PAINTERS' COLOURS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Red and white Lead.	Verdigrise.
Spanish Brown.	Prussian Blue.
Yellow Ochre.	Drop Lake.
Flake White.	Patent Yellow.
Spanish Whiting.	&c. &c. &c.

He takes the liberty to observe, that every article of Medicine in his shop is of that quality only which he uses in his practice as a physician: that before he professed the practice of physic, he had the honor to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him in the University of Pennsylvania: hence he presumes that his pretensions to judge of the quality of Medicine are at least respectable.

Physicians, Merchants, and others, who may be pleased to patronize him, shall have their orders put up on the lowest terms.

☞ Persons of needy circumstances will be prescribed for, GRATIS, by paying the retail price of his Medicines

Richmond, May 14, 1805.

United States of America, fifth Circuit in the Virginia District,

May term, 1805.

Thomas R. Rootes, administrator debonis non of Joseph Smith and John Smith, deceased, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Samuel Gist, Martin Pearkes, and Mary his wife, late Mary Anderson, and Benjamin Yoler, Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Gist, and Martin Pearkes, and Mary his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Cl'k.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.

Tobacco Land for Sale.

IN Amherst county, on Horseley's creek, 509 acres of rich TOBACCO LAND, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of Wincanton.—This land has the advantage of lying on the main road leading from Amherst courthouse to Waugh's ferry on James river, is a valuable stand for a country store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinn'd with brick; also, a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size wall'd up with stone—there is also a taylor's and saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house, with three rooms below and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy-five acres cleared, all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation; it has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.—As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without reviewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferros & Loving who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make sale, and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, March 19th, 1805.

THE above tract of Land and Improvements, will be offered for Sale at Amherst Court house, on Monday the 15th of July next, (being Court day,) on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust will be required on the premises, or satisfactory security for punctual payment.

Gilliat & Kirby.

(1awtds)

ON Saturday next, will be sold at Auction, the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Myers, with the ground thereto belonging, opposite the Union Tavern. One fourth of the purchase money, will be required in cash. For the other three fourths, approved notes with endorsers, payable in 3, 6, and 9 months, and discomptable at the Bank of Virginia must be given. The sale will be made on the premises, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M.

Richmond, June 10th, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Thomas Applebury, recorded in the court of Fluvanna county to the subscribers for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due to Duncan M'Laughlan & Co. *WILL BE SOLD* at John Napier's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on the 20th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash,

FIVE Negro Slaves, eight Horned Cattle, two Horses and one Mare, three Feather Beds and Furniture, and sixteen Hogs, with the increase of the said female slaves and stock, since the year 1793, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and thirty three pounds, one shilling and ten pence, with interest from the 4th day of February, 1793, till paid, and costs and charges.

ROBERT HILL,
CRAVEN PEYTON,
JOHN TIMBERLAKE,
and
ROBERT QUARLES,

Fluvanna, June 6th, 1805. law4w

Land to be Rented.

I WILL rent at New-Market, 5500 acres of LAND for a term of seven years, part of which is in condition for farming. I will also rent near Orange Court-House, 2000 acres, for a term of seven years. The conditions may be known by an application to

JOHN BAYLOR.

June 11. 2m

NEW-YORK, June 4.

FROM FRANCE.—By a passenger in the brig Alliance, from Nantz, the editors of the New York Gazette have received the following interesting information:

"His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, left Paris the 28th March for Milan, there to be crowned King: the 25th of May was appointed for the Coronation. Previous to his leaving Paris he was pleased to order the long pending American claims to be closed, reserving three millions of livres to be applied to any unsubstantial claims that remained behind—the American Minister had given notice to the several American claimants, that he was ready to draw on the American Government for the amounts of their repective awards, in such sums as they should chuse, and in francs.

"Mr. Livingston, our late Minister to the French Court, had returned to Paris from Italy, and with his family was expected at Nantes, in order to embark for New-York in the ship Mississippi, capt. H. Skidmore, to sail the 10th or 15th of May.

"The Pope left Paris the 3d of April.

"Gen. Murat has been created a Prince, and appointed Grand Admiral of France.

"The Toulon fleet had been out 19 days, when the Alliance sailed.

"Business was extremely dull at Nantz, there was a total stagnation; colonial produce pouring in from all parts of America and Lisbon; Coffee was 48 sols, Cotton dull.

"Some warm notes had passed between Mr. Armstrong the American Minister, and M. Talleyrand, respecting the conduct of the American Government towards Spain. Dispatches respecting which are brought by the alliance to the Secretary of State. Imperial Napoleon has told Mr. Armstrong, that the Spanish Government cannot nor shall not pay the demands of America at present.

"It was reported that Lucien Bonaparte was arrested in Italy, by order of Napoleon. Some said he was in the Temple at Paris.

"Admiral Bruix, commander of the Imperial Flotilla at Boulogne, and inspector of the coasts of the Ocean, died in Paris the 20th of March—in consequence of a blow in the face from the Emperor, during a private audience in the Thuilleries."

[*State Politics*]—The state of Pennsylvania is at present considerably agitated by the quarrels of a *brace of factions*, consisting of men who were formerly associated in the closest bonds of intimacy and apparent friendship.—Gov. M'Kean, having, during the last year, by a course of independence and firmness, evinced his contempt for certain members of the state legislature, who had nothing to recommend them to public notice but impudence and intrigue, has drawn upon himself and his adherents, a shower of the bitterest invective. Statements have gone forth, under the sanction of members of the legislature, representing his conduct as highly tyrannical and insulting to the people and their representatives. He is charged with calling his once dearly beloved democrats, a set of beings not much better than geese or clodhoppers: and, what is still more offensive to the jacobins, he is accused of having openly declared, that the constitution of Pennsylvania was excellent in its form, and beneficial and happy for the people in its operation!—In a former paper we gave an authenticated statement of the conversation in which these offensive and traitorous sentiments were uttered by the Governor.—In justice to him, and to gratify our readers, we are now induced to exhibit the adverse representation, which appears to the world in an equally authentic form.—That very kind-hearted gentleman, lawyer Dallas, was exceedingly wounded in spirits by their gross calumnies against the Governor.—Alas, good man, so afflicting was the circumstance to him, that he immediately set his wits to work, to devise some plan to *put down* the aspersions. But how was this to be done? Those present at the conversation were all unfriendly to the government, and interested in his removal: to them therefore he could not apply.—And would the governor consent to enter the lists, in a public newspaper warfare? Here this meek, good-hearted lawyer was embarrassed: But his zeal for the reputation of his friend was not to be dampened by so small an obstacle. He determined to address the governor, not as simple Mr. Dallas, but as the *Deputy* of a great number of citizens, under bitter affliction at the ungrateful attacks making on the fame and feelings of their chief—The Governor took the bait as freely as a young gudgeon, and has actually *come out* in the newspapers, with a very clear and explicit defence. We subjoin to the Governor's letter the classical production of Mr. M'Kinney, a *distinguished* member of the legislature, and one of the active adherents of Simon Snyder.

Reif's Gazette.

THE GOVERNOR TO MR. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

Your favor of the 22d instant I have received, and shall with pleasure communicate to you, as briefly as possible a statement of the conversation which took place between Messrs Snyder & M'Kinney and myself, respecting the appointment of justices of the peace, and the project of a convention to form a new constitution. A conversation so light, and so unimportant, that I did not expect, it could for any good, or any bad purpose, have been mentioned after that day.

These gentlemen called on me in the afternoon of the 21st day of March last, when Mr. M'Kinney, a third time, wished me to appoint Henry Latsha a justice of the peace for the district of Mahony; and asked me if Mr. Brunson, another candidate, had sent on an additional recommendation. I told him that he had a very respectable one, signed by his neighbours to the number of near an hundred, and also letters from Joshua and John Elder of Dauphin county, John Kean, senator for Dauphin and Berks, Hugh White, a member for Lycoming, and Samuel Stewart, late Sheriff of the latter county, together with the warm commendation of Henry Spiker, a justice of the peace for the county of Northumberland, Jeremiah Simpson, register and recorder for the said county, and Mr. Thomas Cooper, the president of the court of the circuit. I offered to shew him the papers, and observed, that "these are gentlemen whom I have long known, and can place confidence in; while, it has been intimated, that your opposition to Mr. Brunson, proceeds from personal motives." Mr. M'Kinney replied, "he was not influenced by any personal resentment, but that Mr. Brunson, was not the peoples choice; that he was a federalist; and that he had not voted for me or the republicans." I then stated, "that more than twenty of a majority of the people, in the neighborhood, who recommended Mr. Latsha, had, also, recommended Mr. Brunson. Besides (I continued) the people of the neighborhood are not the only persons, who are interested in the appointment of a justice of the peace, for many others might have business to transact with him; that I was not therefore, governed entirely by recommendations from the neighbors, but consulted others, respecting the talents and integrity of every citizen, who was named to me for office, and, upon the whole regulated myself, in my appointments, by my own conscience; that although I was responsible to the people for my appointments, and if I pleased the people it gave me satisfaction, a disappointment, in that respect, with a good conscience, ought not to make me miserable; that Mr. Latsha might be a good republican, and may have vote for me; but these circumstances alone would not justify me in making *all such* magistrates; for, I believe every *sixth* man would wish to be commissioned; that I had appointed too many men, on account of their being good republicans, without their possessing (as it has since appeared) other proper qualifications; and that it would not do, in justice to the public, or to my own character, to proceed further in this way." Mr. M'Kinney said, that "he would be sorry if Brunson should be appointed; and that he feared many people might lose money by him." I smiled, and remarked, that "if the sum cognizable by a justice of the peace was reduced to ten pounds, agreeably to the constitution, there would be little danger on that score; but, at all events, a justice of the peace, by law, had no right to receive the money belonging to a suitor." I added, that "I had already appointed two justices at the instance of Mr. Snyder and himself, and that Mr. Brunson, whom I had never seen, but who, I was assured, had a knowledge of the German, as well as English language, had been represented to me as one of the best scholars in the district." Here the conversation ended, concerning justices.

During this conversation, I held in my hand a newspaper published at Yorktown; and for change of subject, I adverted to an address contained in it, from a member of congress to his constituents. It expressed this extraordinary sentiment: *I am now returned to my plough but I shall do my utmost at elections, to prevent all men of talents, lawyers, and rich men, from being elected.*" Alluding, simply, to the writer of the address, I observed, ironically, that, "as he is no longer a member of congress, I suppose we shall have him, and other such clodpoles (or if they please, clothoppers) of the same pernicious sentiments, returned as delgates to the projected convention! Can such men be qualified to legislate or to form systems of government, for so great a state as Pennsylvania? The memorial (I continued) for calling a convention, was a palpable libel; and the men, now attempting to destroy our happy form of government, were weak, mischievous, and wicked. How (I asked) besides, can any man who has a regard to truth, and is not grosly ignorant, sign his name to one, at least of the assertions in the memorial; "*that the governor of Pennsylvania had as great patronage as the king of England?*" I then enumerated, in derision of the assertion, many of the appointments, which emanate from the crown of England, and contrasted those, with the offices to which a governor of Pennsylvania appoints, as the mere agent of the people; and I think, I dwelt particularly, rather by way of ridicule, upon the offices of the king's immediate household (the lord chamberlain, groom of the stole, lords of the bed chamber, &c.) whose emoluments and numbers, far exceeded those of all the civil officers of the state.

The present constitution, likewise, I described to be the production of as patriotic, learned, and enlightened men, as perhaps, ever assembled for a similar purpose; and delivered my opinion, that it approached as near to perfection, as any that ever did, or now does exist in the world. I exclaimed, indeed, "shall a set of clodpoles, and ignoramusses, overthrow it? No: it cannot be! I will firmly resist it. I will use my utmost exertions to prevent the danger and the mischief; and I fear not the want of aid and assistance, from all wise and good men." But this exclamation was clearly applied to the newspaper address; and to which I also alluded in adding, why are not the lawyers and rich men to be as well trusted, in the administration of legal affairs, as any others? Can any man vote for a new law, who is naturly ignorant of the old? What kind of interpretation can be give, who is a stranger to the text, on which he comments! The lawyers are in perpetual study of morals, and their duties to society; nay the christian religion is part of the laws of the land, which they should read and understand, and surely those, who thoroughly understand, and are governed by the law ought to be esteemed amongst the wisest and best of men" Towards the conclusion of this conversation, Daniel Montgomory came into the room, followed, in a short time, by John Steele, and James Patterson; but to these gentlemen, I did not say *one word*, except in relation to some citizens whom they wished me to appoint justices of the peace, but which I declined to do, under the impression, that the public convenience did not require it. I will conclude, by referring you to the Aurora for another misrepresentation, relating to the interview with Messrs. M'Kinney, Snyder, &c. It is there alledged, in an extract of a letter, dated Lancaft, March 29th, 1805, that "one of the members (Mr. M'Kinney) hast written to the governor, demanding an *explanation*; but received no answer." I now send the original letter; and, you will find, that it does not contain a word, beyond his solicitations, for the appointment of his friend to be a justice of the peace. Be pleased to return Mr. M'Kinney's letter, when you find it convenient.

In haste, I am, dear sir, with sincere attachment,
Your friend and ob't. serv't.
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Alexander J. Dallas, Esq.

Letter of Abraham M'Kinney, Esq. respecting a justice of the peace in Northumberland county.

"Lancaster March 22d, 1805

Greatest

Respected Friend I always had the Esteem for

A

you I always had a Great Believe of yonr Wisdom and Entegrity But yesterday Morning When i asked you About Hugh Brannson you told me it Was only from Personal Motives I Appoted Brunson I tell you it was no Suce a thing it is for the Publick good that I oppoted him James White Brunsons Brotherinlaw Who is a Decided Federal though being Acquainted with Cooper and Simpson Got

what

them to Sine it from motives I Cannot tell, now

A

I must tell you as I told you Before I am Sure that Cooper nor Simpson Do not know him As Well as i Do and I do tell you that he is not Calculated to Serve in the Township of Mahony James White and the intended Justice Road armel has Persuaded the Weaker kind to Recommend Brunson Again White and Brunson Did oppose Your Election When I Was Obliged to Stand Between you and them though I Say it meself I was the only Person in that Township who had to Bear the —— brunt and You Wont Believe me But cast it up to me as if I and the Rest knew nothing or that We Did not know how to make Choice of Men that Would Best Suit us now I tell you if you Sadle Federalist on Us as Justias You Will not oblige Us Who are Decided Republicans

St

from Your Humble

Abraham M'Kinney

Thomas M'Kean Esq.

N: B But You Will Oblidge Us if you Commission Henry Latshaw"

Mr. Jefferson's National Intelligencer remarks with great gravity, "that circumstances have lately arisen which render it an enquire of great importance, in what *true* republicanism consists. It is essentially necessary to determine the point before we can decide who *are republicans.*"

True, Mr. Smith; and when you have made the discovery, be kind enough to let us know. Not long since, it was the easiest thing in the world to say in what true republicanism consisted, and who were the genuine republicans. Attachment to Mr. Duane, M'Kean, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Callender, Mr. Gallatin, &c. &c. &c. was proof enough of genuine republicanism. But, alas! these proofs now fail, and we are glad to find Mr. Jefferson has set his editor about devising some other criteria.

(*U. S. Gaz.*)

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805.

Errata.—In an extract of a letter, relative to Lord Dunmore, &c. (*see Vir. Gaz. of the 8th inst. 2d page, 4th col. 2d paragraph and 19th line*) instead of "confusion *more* confounded," read, "confusion *worse* confounded."—And in the same paragraph, (*last line in the col.*) for "Robur et *oe* triplex," read, "Robur et *as* triplex."

Thomas Cooper of Pennsylvania was confined six months in prison, punished under the sedition act. At that time Thomas Cooper was a patriot, a persecuted patriot. What notes of encomium did not the Aurora touch at that time—"the incorruptible Thomas Cooper," &c. Thomas Cooper is now *in office*, and he is opposed to the calling of a convention: hence the Aurora now describes him as totally *destitute of patriotism*. He has just as much patriotism now as he had then, and Dunn knew exactly how much it was. Thomas M'Kean *was* a patriot too; and so *was* Dallas. Power has spoiled them. "Power is a fascinating thing," says the Aurora. We wonder whether power would injuriously effect Duane, should he ever be president of the Union.—(Laugh not at the idea of his becoming president; such an event would be but the natural progress of democracy.)—The experiment is surely worth trial. No man, Mr. John Randolph excepted, has professed more affection for the people than Mr. Duane; and who has done more for them? Duane, according to his own declaration, "is jealous of the frailties of men." His perseverance, his independence, his genuine patriotism, his great services, his high sentiments of honor, his knowledge of the different characters in the union, (greatly useful in appointments) in short, his merits, virtues, principles, talents—all point him out as the proper successor of Mr. Jefferson. We can see but one difficulty in the accomplishment of such an election; which is, the impossibility of overcoming his *natural diffidence* so far as to persuade him to accept of the office. If his friends can convince him that his *duty* compels him to exchange the sweets of private life for the "tempestuous sea" of office, we see no hindrance to the election. He may fear the tongue of slander; but the consciousness of not deserving reproach, and the ease with which such calumnies can be silenced by the voice of *truth*, will support him as it has done his predecessor. How well would it read in some Hume of the 20th century—"Thus gradually rose the prosperity of the United States and the grandeur of their government. The office of president was successively filled by a, Washington and Adams, a Jefferson and a Duane. Exalted as were the virtues of the two former, splendid as were their talents, both their talents and their virtues were eclipsed by the two latter."

Next President.—The Enquirer some time since informed us, that Mr. Jefferson would not stand a candidate at another election of president. Whence or how directly Mr. Ritchie was authorised to make this declaration we are not informed, but we grant full credence to the statement, that such intentions have been declared by Mr. Jefferson. The *motives* that produced these declarations from Mr. Jefferson, and their *design*, are however both of doubtful aspect. If Mr. Jefferson has a serious intention and expectation of offering again, some smister view might have led him thus early to express a contrary determination. His character for veracity is too well known for us to trust to the impossibility of his ever uttering what he does not believe or intend.

There are *two* considerations, from which Mr. Jefferson might be induced to make these declarations, even if he neither wished nor expected to abide by them. *One* is the fear that, previous to another election, so great would be the divisions among the democrats, that he would have little chance of success even if he should offer; and he might think it more to his honor to refuse than be refused. *The other* is, that perhaps he is fully aware that great divisions will take place, and a variety of varying interests may place various characters on the list of candidates; and that the fear of the success of any one party may induce all to turn their attention to him, and beg as a favor what he might then accept with a better grace.

It is however possible that Mr. Jefferson may be sincere in the declaration of his intentions. Ambition and the emoluments of the office first induced his attempt to to compass it; but, had he foreseen the developement of his character, and all the miseries that would have attended it, we believe he would have preferred an adherence to the resolution he expressed, when he slunk from the office of secretary of state, of never again meddling with politics, even so much as to read a newspaper, to the pillow of thorns and thistles on which his presidency has and must *repose*. Like many other *great* men, after a life of activity and anxiety, perhaps Mr. Jefferson sincerely sighs for the shades of retirement. The motive of retirement may however be different. While, after a life of usefulness and honor, Washington sought seclusion, for the purpose of enjoying its sweets and its repose, Jefferson may seek it from other causes; perhaps from a wish as much as possible to hide his countenance from the view of those whose piercing eyes reach the rottenness of his heart; and perhaps from a desire to have more leisure to attend to the all necessary labor of making his peace with heaven—the "compunctious visitings of nature," as Shakspere expresses the moral sense, never wholly forsake the firmest infidel, and their returns are in all men more frequent as they draw nearer the grave.

The question then is, who shall be our next president? What characters may be brought forward between this time and the time of election, it is impossible to foresee. Even should democracy prevail as much three years hence as now, there will be a variety of contending interests, and much trouble and much intrigue will take place before these interests can be made to unite in any one candidate, should they be able to unite at all, which is very doubtful. But we have every good reason to believe, that the edge is taken from the sword of democracy. The issue of the trial of Judge Chase has great weight in our minds in convincing us that it will be impossible for the enemies of the constitution to destroy it, and destroy all the labors of the Washington and Adams administration.

Supposing, which however we think very uncertain, that there will not be such an union of sentiment and pursuit among all upright characters, as yield a fair prospect of the election of a federal republican, who, among the others, will probably succeed?

Who are the candidates? Mr. Clinton is mentioned, but he is too old. It was his age that induced the southern democrats to consent to his nomination to the vice presidency. They thought there was no danger of his ever being president. Will any man believe that the southern democrats considered Mr. Clinton as the *most proper* person for the vice presidency? Let the people then consider, that the *intrigues of self interest*, not *their welfare*, make a democratic president and vice president. The great age of Mr. Clinton, and the opposition of southern influence, will prevent his election.

Mr. *Madison* is a candidate. We know no particulars of Mr. Madison's life previously to his being a member of the convention that formed the constitution, and the great support he gave that constitution in the convention of this state. Had Mr. Madison exerted himself to oppose the constitution in the convention of this state, it probably would not have been accepted by them. Mr. Madison was a member of the first congress, and rendered much assistance in putting the constitution into operation, in organising the different departments. It was Mr. Madison in particular who was so strenuous for giving to the president the power of removing public officers; whose imagination could not extend to a conception of conduct in a president so base as "the wanton dismission of virtuous and meritorious characters." And this is the same man who has long been a bosom friend and counsellor of Mr. Jefferson, who has "wantonly dismissed" so many "virtuous and meritorious officers."—It is suggested, we know not the certainty of the suggestion, that Mr. Madison thought himself *overlooked* by general Washington in his appointments. Disappointment enhances the vehemence of some men's patriotism. The public opinion was wrong, Mr. Burr, Mr. Madison, Mr. Giles, and many others, retired from congress, "to correct public opinion" in their respective states. Mr. Madison became a member of the legislature of this state, and was one of the committee who undertook legislatively to write down Mr. Adams' administration. He knew what would be his reward, should he succeed, and he did succeed, and he has his reward—and he hopes more. Has he not countenanced and advised Mr. Jefferson? Mr. Jefferson speaks of Mr. Madison in the most exalted terms: is not this circumstance much against his character?

Mr. Madison is a Virginian. The presidency has been filled *four* out of *five* terms by a Virginian. Virginia is entitled to about *one* term out of *seven*. If a rotation of states decided, she would not be entitled to the presidency again for about 100 years. There is no rotation; there ought to be none. Georgia, Virginia, or Massachusetts might supply the presidency ten terms each successively, if they yield men of the best qualifications for it; but, *ceteris paribus*, courtesy and propriety forbid its continuance too long from one state. These are our principal objections to Mr. Madison. On the contrary, it may be said that Mr. Madison was originally greatly attached to the constitution, and has ever remained so; and that of course, the constitution would not suffer in his hands, so far as a president has power of injuring it. This is true, yet it ought not to be forgetten that Mr. Madison has been the friend and adviser of Mr. Jefferson, and that Mr. Jefferson has been the promoter of violations of the constitution. The private character of Mr. Madison we have been informed, stands in an amiable, an excellent point of view; and this is a most highly important recommendation. It can probably be said that the constitution will be safe under Mr. Madison; this is of the first consequence; but has Mr. Madison *more of the suitable qualifications* for the presidency than any other of that party? This is the question to be asked, or this will be the question to be asked, should the federal interest be necessary to turn a scale.

Another candidate is *Chancellor Livingston* of N. York. Of the private character or public services of this gentleman we know but little. But, if we have not been wrongly informed respecting his character, we think he has a greater chance of success than Mr. Madison, particularly on account of the state. If his qualifications are adequate, the northern interest may be for him and the southern interest divided.

James Monroe, it is said, has expectations, and intends returning to America. He will have small chance of success.

Mr. Elliot, in his eighth letter, mentions *Jack Randolph* as a candidate! Mr. Randolph may think himself a candidate, but we greatly doubt his persuading others to think so. When John Randolph is president, "we shall catch larks"—for the sky will fall about that time.

What changes in opinion may take place between this and the time of election, and alter entirely the political aspect, it is impossible to foresee. It is not impossible, however, nor do we deem it improbable, that the next president of the union may be a FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Griswold and Mr. Goddard of Connecticut having resigned their seats in congress, the malignant manager of the Aurora has undertaken to give a character of these gentlemen, particularly the former. A man may judge pretty well of the correctness of Dunn's remarks by what he says of Mr Bayard; "whose *pompous nothingness* has been mistaken by the undiscriminating for eloquence, because it was too *cumbrous* and *bulky* to be *comprehensible*." Who do you suppose, Duane, will attend to your criticisms when you discover such a want of taste or truth, or both, as this remark on Mr. Bayard declares you to possess? Who will give any credit to your strictures on Mr. Griswold or Mr. Goddard?

One remark we must make. You say of Mr. Griswold that he he "*never* CONVINCED, but *very often* DISGUSTED." Had you said he "never disgusted, but very often convinced" even democrats, you would have said the truth. There was no one of the federal speakers to whom more attention was paid by the democrats than to Mr Griswold. You know full well Duane, that many a time some of the democratic "clodhoppers" from this and the other states have listened to Mr. Griswold till *convinced*; yet immediately after voted *contrary to their conviction*, because Jo. Nicholson or Jack Randolph told them they must.

Mr. Granger is gone to make some settlement with the Indians. What *pay* has he? A certain sum, not of *magnitude* exceeding *small*, in addition to his salary. He has taken with him Dinmore, the democratic printer of Alexandria, as a natural philosopher we suppose, or perhaps a journal keeper; a sort (and a dull sort too) of Boswell and Johnson. He has also with him Mr Frethy, the president's barber; and we think it a *barbarous* deed in Mr. Granger to get away the president's barber: however, as Giddy, setting aside a little wicked wildness in his eyes, *becomes powder*, pomatum and powder may become him, among the woods, bears and Indians. Perhaps tho' this provision of the barber is Mr Jefferson's plan; who without doubt wishes to increase the respectability of his administration as much as possible.

The noted *Tom Paine* has been writing another long letter addressed to the citizens of the United States. This man's character is sunk so low, that it is quite unnecessary to contradict his falsehoods and expose his billingsgate. Suffice it to say, that this last letter contains more vulgarity and genuine foolishness than any other production of his pen.

We are not without some suspicion that *Tom Paine* has some intention of offering for the next presidency. Some expressions in his last letter lead us to the suspicion. If Mr. Jefferson concludes to continue, competition would be useless; for, however equal their merits, talents, services and genuine republicanism may be, *possession* would turn the otherwise nearly balanced scale.

The following observations in the Enquirer of yesterday are certainly very good; and they appear more correct on account of the extreme scarcity of judicious remarks in that paper.

"We have several accounts of the arrival of the Toulon fleet in the West Indies. Lord Nelson (according to a late arrival from Europe) was close upon their wake, and every circumstance appears to hold out the promise of some signal adventure. If it be indeed the policy of the French to distract and divide the British fleet so as to allow their fleet at Brest and their flotilla of gun-boats at Boulogne to effect their menaced invasion upon England, our hearts will go along with every success of the British navy. May the hero of the Nile meet with another Aboukir in the gulph of Mexico! No one regards the naval power of England with more suspicion than we do; but rather than witness the triumphs of Bonaparte in Great Britain, or even the disasters incident to an invasion, we would rather see the navy of France swept from the face of the ocean."

We have galled the ribs of the Aurora ass so much of late, that well might we expect to be amused with the animal's kicking. The Aurora of last Saturday has the following:

"A *poor wretch* of the name of *Prentiss*—who has been *vagabondizing* through the union, and who went some time ago to England, with some view to a share of the *five millions that is* distributed among *emissaries and missionaries* in foreign parts—has settled down in *Richmond*, Virginia: he has recently ventured a few suggestions which we suspect he must have obtained from a certain *quid* character in this city—we should much wish that master Prentiss would proceed and bring the surmises forth—he should address the executors of the person deceased whom he has named, and get the whole story—it must overwhelm somebody with shame and confusion—it is impossible that *Duane* can stand it—the Calcutta pole is not half so good a story as that.—Mr. Prentiss ought to pursue it."

It does not follow, Duane, that because I have a good right to call you a wretch, you have any right to call me so. The charge of *vagabondizing* sounds well coming from Dunn. It is true, to be sure, that I went to England for secret service money, and was very near coming back with a flea in my ear; for they told me they had sent so many missionaries to this country, who, after they had got their money and arrived here, turned democrats, to get pay from both sides, that they were afraid to trust me: however, I did filch them of a sly half million (*entre nous*, Monsieur Dunn) which circumstance I beg you will not reveal.

I would give you any information you wish relative to a report I heard in Washington a few weeks since, respecting the establishment of the Aurora, the types, presses, debts, &c.—but, as you are on the spot, I presume you must be better acquainted than myself with the circumstances. Should you be in doubt, we would refer you to the Freeman's Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

The public will hear with satisfaction, that, by a letter from Mr. Roscoe, to a correspondent in this city, his life of Leo X. in four volumes quarto, was likely to make its appearance about the beginning of the present month.

(*Poulson's paper.*)

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF JUNE 6.

COMMUNICATION.

The French Privateer, which has been cruising off the mouth of this harbour for some days past, boarded, the day before yesterday, *while crossing the bar*, the brig South-Carolina, and schooner Peacock, from Cuba; and the coasting schooner Delancy, capt. Bythewood, from Beaufort, in this state, was brought to and boarded, on the same day, after she was *completely within the harbour*; and they even threatened to fire into the Delancy, for not heaving to and coming under the lee sooner, although it was impossible to have done it without getting her on shore. It may perhaps be asked, *where was No One on this occasion?*—She was at anchor near Sullivan's Island, in full view of the whole transaction, though not, perhaps, quite within gun shot. As this picaroon grows bolder from impunity, we may shortly expect a still closer embrace from her; and after this I should not be surprised if she should enter our harbour and cut out some of the vessels lately returned from St. Domingo.—It is a melancholy truth, and I repeat it with sorrow, that the American national character, from the repeated insults of this nature, (which are patiently suffered by the government) appears to be approaching to a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the support of our freedom and independence. Scarcely a day passes, when we do not receive accounts of our vessels being captured or plundered, by this gang of *piratical freebooters*, infesting the West-India seas. No regularity of papers, nor the most fair and lawful voyage, will save them from the all-plundering fangs of these desperadoes. Not content with pursuing their robberies at a distance, they now approach our harbours; and unless something is done to correct the evil, our hardy mariners must seek that safety and protection in our *cornfields*, which our government seems to deny them on the ocean.

SEVENTY-SIX.

Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, June 5, 1805.

Jefferson's Letters.—By way of preferring every choice distillation from the brain of our beloved President, we here republish from the London Morning Chronicle of February 28, the extract of a letter of this illustrious personage, to the man who obtained a patent for "the precious invention" of writing with two pens at once, mirabile visu!

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, to the Patentee of the Polygraph for writing with two or more pens:

"After seven months constant use of the Polygraph you sent me, I can with truth pronounce it a very precious invention, and regret that it was not invented thirty years ago, as in that case I should be in possession of copies, or rather originals, of all my letters and papers, which if it were possible now to procure, would be to me an *inestimable prize*."

I wonder what particular "letters and papers" Mr. Jefferson refers to? Was it the letter left behind him on the table when he fled from Tarlton?—Or the letter, or paper, or essay once presented to Mrs. Walker for her perusal and instruction, on the subject of matrimonial infidelity? Or his two letters to Mr. Walker since? Or either of his letters to Callender? Or to Nichols, who was lately set in the pillory for forgery? Or the paper containing his proposition for swindling the poor Hollanders out of their fortunes?——Could Mr. Jefferson by means of the Polygraph, or any other patent instrument, get possession of these originals, and a few more that might be mentioned, then indeed we are ready to agree with him it would be "a precious invention."

(*N. Y. Ev. Post.*)

There is a good turn in the following from the New-England Palladium:

EPIGRAM.

"If nature never acts a part in vain,
"Who (said an atheist) shall this fact explain?
"Why in the glow worm does her power produce
"Such lavish lustre, for so little use?"

A plain blunt fellow, who, by chance, stood by,
Heard what he said, and made him this reply:

"Nature (quoth he) explains her own design;
"She meant to mortify all pride like thine,
"When o'er an insect's tail such *light* she spread,
"And left such *darkness* in a coxcomb's head."

ODE

Written by Thomas Green Fessenden, esq. for the anniversary of the

Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society.

O'ER the wide Atlantic wave,
Lo the fiends of discord rave;
Battle's bray is heard from far,
Battle's bray is heard from far.
To Bellona's blood stain'd car,
Yok'd the madding *steeds of war*:—
But no fiend of battle roar
Round Columbia's happy shores,
Peace and plenty, hand in hand,
Join to bless her happy land.

CHORUS.

Land we then the GOD OF HEAV'N,
At whose behest fair peace is giv'n,
The God who led our fathers o'er
To Columbia's happy shore.

Where the embattl'd hosts of France,
To the kindling war advance,
There shall heroes bite the dust,
There shall heroes bite the dust,
Blood shall tinge the rubric waves
Where the fiend of battle raves.
Sons of honor, "sons of soul,"
Whom no tyrants can controul,
Patriotic myriads join
Round fair freedom's sacred shrine.

CHORUS.

Land we then the GOD OF HEAV'N,
At whose behest fair peace is giv'n,
The God who led our fathers o'er
To Columbia's happy shore.

Where Britannia's sons unite
To provoke the distant fight,
There shall countless heroes fall,
There shall countless heroes fall,
When the din of battle join'd,
Hurtless in the hollow wind.
Fiends of horror flit around,
Dying heroes strew the ground,
Countless ghosts shall wailing go,
To the sullen shades below.

CHORUS.

Land we then the GOD OF HEAV'N,
At whose behest fair peace is giv'n,
The God who led our fathers o'er
To Columbia's happy shore.

May not ANARCH'S Hydra form,
Thunder his voice, his breath the storm
Desolate our happy land,
Desolate our happy land—
Mid fell discord's wild uproar
May no fiend of Anarch roar.
Call the rugged, meddling throng,
Of every clime, of every tongue,
To light fair freedom's funeral pyre,
And bid her mid the blaze expire.

CHORUS.

May the gracious GOD OF HEAV'N
At whose behest fair peace is giv'n,
The God who led our fathers o'er,
Still protect Columbia's shore.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER VIII.

The constitution of the United States is the most illustrious monument of human wisdom that has existed in any age or nation. It combines energy with liberty; the great desideratum of the most celebrated statesmen of ancient and modern times. The provision of the constitution which renders attainable such amendments as time and experience may require, is one of its most estimable characteristics.—But an instrument so sacred should be touched with a gentle hand. It is time for every theorist, and few have been more ardent theorists than myself, to sacrifice the visions of his imagination upon the altar of national union.

Many of the greatest and best men in Virginia were opposed to the adoption of the constitution. Could this circumstance be considered as a reproach, it would not be applicable to Virginia alone; it was the case in a large majority of the states. Opposition, generally speaking, proceeded from the best of motives, from an attachment to liberty, and from a fear that, were the constitution adopted, "liberty would be but a name to adorn the short historic page of the halcyon days of America." But there were peculiar features in the constitution which rendered it peculiarly obnoxious to Virginia. The states were to be equally represented in the Senate, an important branch of the government, a two edged sword, placed in the avenue to the sovereignties of the individual states, and checking equally the President and representatives of the people, should they attempt to exceed their constitutional limits. Many of the greatest men in Virginia thought it radically wrong that the small state of Rhode Island should have an equal voice in the Senate with the largest state; and as that idea still prevails in Virginia, and that state possesses a great and increasing influence over the small states, it is reasonable to conclude that those who think the constitution wrong will endeavor to make it right, as soon as they obtain the power. Nothing else can be expected so long as "man is man." Although jealousy has been considered by many as a republican virtue of the first order, we ought not, however, to indulge a groundless jealousy; nor ought we to accuse any portion of the union of a design to change the constitution, without unquestionable evidence. Upon this subject my mind has been perfectly convinced, and I always express with true republican freedom, opinions, of the correctness of which I feel a perfect conviction.

The sentiments of the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Edmund Randolph, of Mason, and many other distinguished Virginians, respecting the constitution, are on record, and the record cannot be obliterated. The equality of suffrage in the Senate was a prominent objection. The mind even of the great Washington harbored a strong prepossession in favor of the large states. I have been told by a venerable member of the convention which formed the constitution, that Washington was decidedly of opinion that the small states took too high ground, and that nothing but the indispensable necessity of forming a constitution previously to the dissolution of the convention, induced him to support what he considered as too great a concession on the part of the large states. Various publications, of a recent date, under the signature of the venerable patriot, Edmund Pendleton, inculcated the propriety of several important alterations in the constitution; and there is every reason to believe that those publications were correct indications of the general sentiment in Virginia. Mr. Eppes, a member of Congress from that state, in the address to his constituents in consequence of which he obtained his election, announced his determination to advocate several very important alterations of the constitution, one of which should have for its object the reduction of the time for which the Senators are elected, and also, if my recollection be correct, to render them liable to be recalled by the state legislatures. Mr. Breckenridge, a native Virginian, and a distinguished member of the Senate, declared in the debate upon the late amendment, that nothing could be more aristocratic, in his opinion, than the election of the Senators for six years; but that he wished not to connect an alteration of the constitution, in that respect, with the amendment then under consideration. Another able member of the Senate declared in my presence, that nothing could be clearer than that it is totally wrong to have a Senate at all in a republican government. Many republicans of other states as well as Virginia, have declared to me that very important amendments of the constitution *must and will* take place in a few years.—One member from Virginia, in the presence of several members of both political parties, told me *that the time for which the Senators are elected must be reduced to two years: that this alteration would soon be agitated; that it would be a test by which to try the republicans; and that no member could be considered a republican who should oppose it.*—I have ascertained that a very great proportion of the republicans in Congress are of opinion that the constitution is too aristocratic, that the small states possess too great weight, that the judiciary is by far too independent, and that the following alterations of the constitution must be made, as soon as the public mind can be prepared for them.

1. To reduce the time for which the Senators are elected to two years. This would soon render the Senators from the small states the mere tools of

ne large ſtates, and would lead to the total deſtruction of the Senate.

2. To carry the election of Preſident to the people at large. This would deſtroy all the remaining weight of the ſmall ſtates, as ſtates, in the election of the Preſident. The weight of Vermont relatively to Penſylvania, in that election, is now in the ratio of 6 to 20. It would then be only as 4 to 18.

3. That the judges ſhall be appointed for a few years only.—Comment is here unneceſſary.

Poſſibly there may be no juſt grounds for my alarm upon this ſubject, but although I may be too credulous I am certainly ſincere in my fears.—Should no attempts be made to alter the conſtitution, I ſhall be willing to be conſidered, not only a weak alarmiſt, but a viſionary politician.

Much is ſaid of a plot to divide the Union. It is imputed chiefly to the federaliſts, but attempts have not been wanting to implicate the northern republicans. I have expreſſed myſelf in favor of a union of the people in the northern ſtates in general ſentiment, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to us our due weight in the councils of the nation, and for preſerving inſtead of deſtroying the conſtitution; but I wiſh that union to take place upon republican principles and no other; upon the genuine principles of the conſtitution alone. Were the northern ſtates as well united as the ſouthern, we ſhould not be ſo unreaſonable as to deſire more than our due degree of political weight, and that the ſouthern ſtates would be willing to allow us, for they muſt dread a diſſolution of the union equally with ourſelves. No perſon in the United States can more ardently deſire the preſervation of the Union than myſelf. I ſhall always be prepared to ſpill the laſt drop of my blood in its ſupport. I believe the only way to preſerve the Union is to preſerve the Conſtitution. May both be preſerved! May the Conſtitution and the Union be perpetual!

Theſe are the ſentiments of a Vermont republican, who, without aſpiring to pre-eminence, will never conſider himſelf inferior to the republicans of Virginia. My little farm of fourteen acres, is cultivated by my own hands; my brother of the ſouth poſſeſſes hundreds of ſlaves ſcattered over thouſands of acres. Speculatively the Virginian may be a better republican than I am; but his republicaniſm is certainly not quite ſo practical as mine.

JAMES ELLIOT.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, ſome of the alterations of the conſtitution which I had ventured to predict, have been moved in congreſs, by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, and Mr. Nicholſon of Maryland, and are made the order of the day for the firſt day of the next ſeſſion. I am alſo poſſeſſed of evidence to prove that ſome of Mr. Randolph's moſt able ſupporters in Congreſs have boldly avowed their hoſtility to the conſtitution in all its eſſential parts.

It is poſſible that my alarm upon this ſubject may be a vain one. I hope that it is ſo. But, in the alternate triumphs of the two great parties in our country, I have ſeen enough to convince me that party ſpirit is capable of every ſpecies of deluſion and violence, in the ſupport of favorite meaſures; and I ſincerely believe that we are in danger of witneſſing a political tempeſt, fraught with ruin to the rights of the ſmall ſtates. It is known to every member of Congreſs from the northern ſtates, that the majority of Virginian ſtateſmen, entertain opinions, in reference not only to conſtitutional principles, but to the great intereſts of commerce, which are at variance with the ſentiments of men of all parties in this quarter of the union. In theſe opinions our Virginian brethren are honeſt. They have ſketched for themſelves the ſyſtem which they think would beſt promote the proſperity and glory of the union, and they will ſupport that ſyſtem with energy. Our own declaimants who reſort to the farewell addreſs of the great Waſhington, for denunciations againſt thoſe who "*miſrepreſent* the opinions and aims of other diſtricts," act unjuſtly in cenſuring thoſe who *repreſent correctly* the ſentiments and views of politicians in other quarters. I have made this correct repreſentation under the ſtrongeſt impreſſions of duty. And jealous as I am of Virginia, I will ſupport, as an individual, a Virginian candidate for the office of preſident, ſo long as that ſtate ſhall preſent one qualified, above all others, for that ſtation.—as the preſent Preſident wil probably decline a third election, I am induced to believe that Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Randolph will be candidates for the next preſidency. In that event the people of the northern ſtates will conſult their own intereſt and that of the union by ſupporting Mr. Madiſon. Attached to the conſtitution from its infancy, his adminiſtration would be guided by its principles—And it is to be hoped that the chariot of the Sun will never be committed to the guidance of a ſecond PHAETON. In other words it is to be hoped that genius and eloquence, combined with habits of cool reflection and profound inveſtigation, will ever be conſidered as forming ſuperior pretenſions to the Preſidency, to genius and eloquence alone.

JAMES ELLIOT.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

Thurſday, February 21.

Mr. HOPKINSON—in continuation.

Have any facts then been given in evidence againſt the reſpondent which make him liable to be proceeded againſt by this high proceſs of impeachment? What are the offences? What is the conſtitutional deſcription of thoſe official acts, for which a public officer may be arraigned before this high court? In the fourth ſection of the ſecond artiele of the conſtitution it is declared that "the Preſident, Vice-Preſident and all civil officers of the United States ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors." Treaſon or bribery is not alledged againſt us on this occaſion. Our offences then muſt come under the general deſcription of "high crimes and miſdemeanors," or we are not impeachable by the conſtitution of the United States. I offer it as a poſition I ſhall rely upon in my argument, that no judge can be impeached and removed from office for any act or offence for which he could not be indicted. It muſt be by law an indictable offence. One of the gentlemen indeed who conduct this proſecution (Mr. Campbell) contends for the reverſe of this propoſition, and holds that for ſuch official acts as are the ſubject of impeachment, no indictment will lie or can be maintained. For, ſays he, it would involve us in this monſtrous oppreſſion and abſurdity, that a man might be twice puniſhed for the ſame offence, once by impeachment and then by indictment. And ſo moſt ſurely he may; and the limitation of the puniſhment on impeachment takes away the injuſtice and oppreſſion the gentleman dreads. A ſlight attention to the ſubject will ſhew the fallacy of this gentleman's doctrine. If the abſurdity and oppreſſion he fears will really enſue on indicting a man for the ſame offences for which he has already been impeached, they muſt be charged to the conſtitution itſelf, which in the 3d ſection of the 1ſt article, after limiting the extent of the judgment in caſes of impeachment, goes on to declare that "the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment according to law." The idea of the honorable manager is, that to acts done in the courſe of official duty, a judge muſt be proceeded againſt exclutively by impeachment; and that no indictment will lie in ſuch caſe. The incorrectneſs of this notion appears not only from a reference to the conſtitution, but to the known laws of England alſo. I will remind you of a caſe ſtated, I believe, in the elementary books of the law, in which it is ſaid that a judge undertakes of his own authority to change the mode of puniſhment preſcribed by law for any crime, he is indictable; for inſtance, ſhould he ſentence a man to be beheaded, when the law directed him to be hanged, the judge is guilty of murder, and may be accordingly indicted. When, ſir, I contend, that in order to ſuſtain an impeachment, an offence muſt be proved upon the reſpondent which would ſupport the indictment—I do not mean to be underſtood as admitting that the converſe of the propoſition is true; that is, that every act or offence is impeachable which is indictable. Far from it. A man may be indictable for many violations of poſitive law, which evidence no *mala ment*, no corrupt heart or intention—but which would not be the ground of an impeachment. I will inſtance the caſe of an aſſault, which is an indictable offence, but will not ſurely be pretended to be an impeachable offence, for which a judge may be removed from office. It is true that the ſecond ſection of the firſt article, which gives the Houſe of Repreſentatives the ſole power of impeachment, does not in terms limit the exerciſe of that power.—But its obvious meaning is, not in that place, to deſcribe the kind of acts which are to be ſubjects of impeachment, but merely to declare in what branch of the government it ſhall commence. The Houſe of Repreſentatives has the power of impeachment; but for what they are to impeach, in what caſes they may exerciſe this delegated power, depends on other parts of the conſtitution, and not on their opinion, whim, or caprice. The whole ſyſtem of impeachment muſt be taken together and not in diſjointed parts; and we find one part of the conſtitution declaring who ſhall commence an impeachment, we find other parts of it declaring who ſhall try it, and what acts and what perſons are conſtitutional ſubjects of this mode of trial. The power of impeachment is with the Houſe of Repreſentatives—but only for impeachable offences. They are to proceed againſt the offence in this way when it is committed, but not to *create* the offence, and make any act criminal and impeachable at their will and pleaſure. What is an offence is a queſtion to be decided by the conſtitution and the law, not by the opinion of a ſingle branch of the legiſlature; and when the offence thus deſcribed by the conſtitution or the law has been committed, then and not till then, has the Houſe of Repreſentatives power to impeach the offender. So a grand jury poſſeſſes the ſole power to inflict: but in the exerciſe of this power they are bound by poſitive law, and do not aſſume under this general power to make any thing indictable which they might diſapprove. If it were ſo, we ſhould indeed have a ſtrange, unſettled and dangerous penal code. No man could walk in ſafety, but would be at the mercy of the caprice of every grand jury that might be ſummoned; and that would be crime to-morrow which is innocent to day.

What part of the conſtitution then declares any of the acts charged and proved upon judge Chaſe, even in the worſt aſpect, to be impeachable? He has not been guilty of bribery or corruption; he is not charged with them. Has he then been guilty of "*other high crimes and miſdemeanors?*" In an inſtrument ſo ſacred as the conſtitution, I preſume every word muſt have its full and fair meaning. It is not then only for crimes and miſdemeanors that a judge is impeachable, but it muſt be for *high* crimes and miſdemeanors. Although this qualifying adjective "*high*," immediately precedes and is directly attached to the word "*crimes*," yet from the evident intention of the conſtitution and upon a juſt grammatical conſtruction, it muſt be applied to "*miſdemeanors*." The repetition of this adjective would have injured the harmony of the ſentence without adding any thing to its perſpecuity. How would this be in common parlance? Suppoſe it ſhould be ſaid that at this trial there are attending many ladies and gentlemen—would it be doubted that the adjective *many* applies to gentlemen as well as to ladies, although not repeated? Or if there is any thing peculiar in this reſpect in this word "*high*"? I will ſuppoſe that it were ſaid that among the auditors here were men of high rank and ſtation—would it not be as well underſtood as if it were ſaid that men of high rank and high ſtation are here?—There is ſurely no difference. So in the conſtitution it is ſaid that "a regular ſtatement of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time."—Is not the account to be regular as well as the ſtatement? I ſhould have deemed it unneceſſary to have ſpent a word on ſo plain a point, had I not underſtood that difficulty would probably be made upon it. If my conſtruction of this part of the conſtitution be not admitted, and the adjective "high" be given excluſively to "crimes" and denied to "miſdemeanors," this ſtrange abſurdity muſt enſue. That when an officer of the government is impeached for a crime, he cannot be convicted unleſs it proves to be a high crime—but he may nevertheleſs be convicted of a miſdemeanor of the moſt petty grade. Obſerve, ſir, the crimes with which theſe "other high crimes," are claſſed in the conſtitution, and we may learn ſomething of their character. They ſtand in connection with "*bribery and corruption*;" tried in the ſame manner and ſubject to the ſame penalties. But if we are to looſe the force and meaning of the word "high" in relation to miſdemeanors, and this deſcription of offences muſt be governed by the mere meaning of the term "miſdemeanors," without deriving any grade from the adjective, ſtill my poſition remains unimpaired, that the offence, whatever it is, which is the ground of impeachment, muſt be ſuch an one as would ſupport an indictment.

"Miſdemeanor," is a legal and technical term, well underſtood and defined in law; and in the conſtruction of a legal inſtrument we muſt give to words their legal ſignifications. A miſdemeanor or a crime, for in their juſt and proper acceptation they are ſynonimous terms, is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a *public* law, either forbidding or commanding it. By this teſt, let the conduct of the reſpondent be tried, and by it let him ſtand juſtified or condemned.

Does not, ſir, the court, provided by the conſtitution for the trial of an impeachment, give us ſome idea of the grade of offences intended for its juriſdiction? Look around you, ſir, upon this awful tribunal of juſtice—is it not high and dignified, collecting within itſelf the juſtice and majeſty of the American people? Was ſuch a court created? Does ſuch a court ſit to ſcan and puniſh paltry errors and indiſcretions too inſignificant to have a name in the penal code, too paltry for the notice of a court of quarter ſeſſions? This is indeed employing an elephant to remove an atom too minute for the graſp of an inſect

Is the ſenate of the United ſtates convened and held together in the preſence of the nation to fix a ſtandard of politeneſs in a judge, and mark the precincts of judicial decorum? The honorable gentleman who opened the proſecution (Mr. Randolph) has contended for a contrary doctrine, and held that many things are impeachable that are not indictable. To illuſtrate his poſition, he ſtated the caſes of habitual drunkenneſs and profane ſwearing on the bench, which he held to be objects of impeachment and not of indictment. I do not deſire to impoſe my opinions on this court at any value. But ſurely I could not heſitate to ſay that both of the caſes put by the gentleman would be indictable. Is there not known to us a claſs of offences, not provided for indeed by the letter of any ſtatute, but which come under the general protection which the law gives to virtue, decency and morals in ſociety. Any act which is *contra bonus mores* is indictable as ſuch. And it is ſo, not by act of Congreſs, but by the pure and wholeſome mandates of that common law, which ſome men would madly drive from our juriſprudence, but which I moſt ſincerely pray may live forever.

If I am correct in my poſition that nothing is impeachable that is not alſo indictable, for what acts may a man be indicted? May it be on the mere will or opinion of any ten, twenty or one hundred men in the community; or muſt it not be on ſome known law of the ſociety in which he reſides? It muſt unqueſtionably be for ſome offences either of omiſſion or commiſſion againſt ſome ſtatute of the United States—or ſome ſtatute of a particular ſtate, or againſt the proviſion of the common law. Againſt which of theſe has the reſpondent offended? What law of any of the deſcriptions I have mentioned has he violated? By what is he to be judged, by what is he to be juſtified or condemned, if not by ſome known law of the country; and if no ſuch law is brought upon his caſe—if no ſuch violation riſes on this day of trial in judgment againſt him, why ſtands he here at this bar as a criminal? Whom has he offended? The Houſe of Repreſentatives—and is he impeached for this? I maintain as a moſt important and indiſpenſable principle, that no man ſhould be criminally accuſed, no man can be criminally condemned but for the violation of ſome known law by which he was bound to govern himſelf. Nothing is ſo neceſſary to juſtice and to ſafety as that the criminal code ſhould be certain and known. Let the judge as well as the citizen, preciſely know the path he is to walk in, and what he may or may not do. Let not the ſword tremble over his unconſcious head, or the ground be ſpread with quick ſands and deſtruction, which appear fair and harmleſs to the eye of the traveller. Can it be pretended there is one rule of juſtice for a judge and another for a private citizen; and that while the latter is protected from ſurprize, from the malice or caprice of any man or body of men, and can be brought into legal jeopardy only by the violation of laws before made known to him, the latter is to be expoſed to puniſhment without knowing his offence, and the criminality or innocence of his conduct is to depend not upon the laws exiſting at the time, but upon the opinions of a body of men to be collected four or five years after the tranſaction? A judge may be impeached and removed from office for an act ſtrictly legal, when done, if any houſe of repreſentatives for any indefinite time after, ſhall for any reaſon they may act upon, chooſe to conſider ſuch act improper and impeachable. The conſtitution, ſir, never intended to lay the judiciary thus proſtrate at the feet of the houſe of repreſentatives, the ſlaves of their will, the victims of their caprice. The judiciary muſt be protected from prejudice or varying opinion, or it is not worth a farthing. Suppoſe a grand jury ſhould make a preſentment againſt a man—ſtating that moſt truly he had violated no law or committed any known offence; but he had violated their notions of common ſenſe, for this was the ſtandard of impeachment the gentleman who opened gave us, he had ſhocked their nerves or wounded their ſenſibility. Would ſuch a preſentment be received or liſtened to for a moment? No, ſir—And on the ſame principle no judge ſhould be put in jeopardy becauſe the common ſenſe of one hundred and fifty men might approve what is thus condemned, and the rule of right, the objects of puniſhment or praiſe, would thus ſhift about from day to day. Are we to depend upon the houſe of repreſentatives for the innocence or criminality of our conduct? Can they create offences at their will and pleaſure—and declare that to be a crime in 1804 which was an indiſcretion or pardonable error, or perhaps an approved proceeding in 1800? If this gigantic houſe of repreſentatives, by the uſual vote and the uſual forms of legiſlation, were to direct that any act heretofore not forbidden by law, ſhould hereafter become penal, this declaration of their will would be a mere nullity—would have no force and effect, unleſs duly ſanctioned by the ſenate and the approbation of the preſident. Will they then be allowed in the exerciſe of their power of impeachment, to create crimes and inflict the moſt ſerious penalties on actions never before ſuſpected to be criminal, when they could not have ſwelled the ſame act into an offence in the form of a law. If this be truly the caſe, if this power of impeachment may be thus extended without limit or controul, then indeed is every valuable liberty proſtrated at the foot of this omnipotent houſe of repreſentatives—and may God preſerve us—The Preſident may approve and ſign a law, or may make an appointment which may ſeem prudent and beneficial, and it may be the general, nay, the univerſal ſentiment that it is ſo—and it is undeniable that no law is violated by the act. But ſome four or five years hence there comes a Houſe of Repreſentatives whoſe common ſenſe is conſtructed on a new model, and who either are or affect to be greatly ſhocked at the atrocity of this act. The Preſident is impeached—in vain he pleads the purity of his intention, the legality of his conduct, in vain he avers that he has violated no laws and been guilty of no crime. He will be told, as judge Chaſe now is, that the common ſenſe of the houſe is the ſtandard of guilt, and their opinion of the error of the act, concluſive evidence of corruption. We have read, ſir, in our younger days, and read with horror, of the Roman emperor who placed his edicts ſo high in the air that the keeneſt eye could not decypher them, and yet ſeverely puniſhed any breach of them. But the power claimed by the houſe of repreſentatives to make any thing criminal at their pleaſure, at any period after their occurrence, is ten thouſand times more dangerous, more tyrannical, more ſubverſive of all liberty and ſafety. Shall I be called to heavy judgment now for an act which when done, was forbidden by no law and received no reproach, becauſe in a courſe of years there is found a ſet of men whoſe common ſenſe condemns the deed. The gentleman have referred us to this ſtandard, and being under the neceſſity to acknowledge that the reſpondent has violated no law of the community, they would on this vague and dangerous ground accuſe, try and condemn him. The code of the Roman tyrant was fixed on the height of a column, where it might be underſtood with ſome extraordinary pains; but here to be ſafe, we muſt be able to look into years to come, and to foreſee what will be the changing opinions of men on points of decorum for years to come. The rule of our conduct, by which we are to be judged and condemned, lies buried in the boſom of futurity, and in the minds and opinions of men unknown, perhaps unborn.

The pure and upright adminiſtration of juſtice, ſir, is of the utmoſt importance to any people—the other movements of government are not of ſuch univerſal concern—Who ſhall be Preſident or what treaties or general ſtatutes ſhall be made, occupies the attention of a few buſy politicians—but theſe things touch not, or but ſeldom, the private intereſts and happineſs of the great maſs of the community—But the ſettlement of private controverſies—the adminiſtration of law between man and man; the diſtribution of juſtice and right to the citizen in his private buſineſs and concern, comes to every man's door, and is eſſential to every man's proſperity and happineſs. Hence I conſider the judiciary of our country moſt important among the branches of government, and its purity and independence of the moſt intereſting conſequence to every man. Whilſt it is honorably and fully protected from the influence of favour or fear from any quarter, the ſituation of a people can never be very uncomfortable or unſafe—But if a judge is forever to be expoſed to proſecutions and impeachments for his official conduct on the mere ſuggeſtions of caprice, and to be condemned by the mere voice of prejudice under the ſpecious name of common ſenſe, can he hold that firm and ſteady hand his high functions require—No—if his nerves are of iron they muſt tremble in ſo perilous a ſituation. In England the complete independence of the judiciary has been conſidered and has been found the beſt and ſureſt ſafeguard of true liberty, ſecuring a government of known and uniform laws, acting alike upon every man. It has however been ſuggeſted by ſome of our newſpaper politicians, perhaps from a higher ſource, that although this independent judiciary is very neceſſary in a monarchy to protect the people from the oppreſſion of a court, yet that in our republican inſtitution the ſame reaſons for it do not exiſt—that it is indeed inconſiſtent with the nature of our government that any part or branch of it ſhould be independent of the people from whom the power is derived. And as the Houſe of Repreſentatives come moſt frequently from this great ſource of power, they claim the beſt right of knowing and expreſſing its will; and of courſe the right of a contrauling influence over the other branches. My doctrine is preciſely the reverſe of this. If I were called upon to declare whether the independence of judges were more eſſentially important in a monarchy or a republic, I ſhould certainly ſay, in the latter. All governments require, in order to give them firmneſs, ſtability and character, ſome permanent principles, ſome ſettled eſtabliſhment. The want of this is the great deficiency in republican inſtitutions. Nothing can be relied upon—no faith can be given either at home or abroad to a people whoſe ſyſtems and operations and policy are conſtantly changing with popular opinion—If however the judiciary is ſtable and independent—if the rule of juſtice between men reſts upon known and permanent principles, it gives a ſecurity and character to a country which is abſolutely neceſſary in its intercourſe with the world and in its own internal concerns. This independence is further requiſite as a ſecurity from oppreſſion. All hiſtory demonſtrates from page to page, that tyranny and oppreſſion have not been confined to deſpotiſms, but have been freely exerciſed in republics both ancient and modern—With this difference; that in the latter the expreſſion has ſprung from the impulſe of ſome ſudden guſt of paſſion or prejudice, while in the former it is ſyſtematically planned and purſued as an ingredient and principle of the government.—The people deſtroy not deliberately and will not return to reflection and juſtice, if paſſion is not kept alive and excited by artful intrigue, but while the fit is on, their devaſtation and cruelty is more terrible and unbounded than the moſt monſtrous tyrant. It is for their own benefit and to protect them from the violence of their own paſſions that it is eſſential to have ſome firm, unſhaken, independent, branch of government, able and willing to reſiſt their phrenzy—If we have read of the death of a Seneca under the ferocity of a Nero; we have read too of the murder of a Socrates under the deluſion of a republic—An independent and firm judiciary protected and protecting by the laws would have ſnatched the one from the fury of a deſpot and preſerved the other from the madneſs of a people.

To be continued.

IRISH LINENS, &c.

We have received by the late arrivals, an extenſive aſſortment of

7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens.
5-4 Iriſh Sheetings.
3-4 and 8-4 Diapers & Diaper Table Cloths.

Which, with an additional aſſortment of other

GOODS,

Are offered for ſale at our uſual low prices.

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, June 14, 1805. 4w.

Sales at Auction.

Will be ſold, on the premiſes, on Wednesday the 3d day of July next,

A LOT on Shockoe Hill, No. 304, adjoining the Lot whereon Mr. Sam Greenhow lives. The terms of ſale will be, one hundred pounds cash, the remainder in twelve months, to ſecure which a deed of truſt upon the Lot will be expected.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

June 12, 1805.

William M. Billington,

Next door above Mr. C. Spencer's, Main-ſtreet, Richmond,

HAVING lately received a large ſupply of Philadelphia PORTER, ALE and BEER, of the beſt quality, which he offers for ſale, either bottled or on draft, on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash. His long experience in this line, induces him to hope for encouragement, and alſo enable him to give general ſatisfaction. He is in daily expectation of ſome of Hubbert's beſt London BROWN STOUT, of which he will always endeavor to keep a regular ſupply.

N. B. The higheſt price given for empty BOTTLES.

June 14. law3t

Mansfield—or Point Reſerve.

This beautiful ſite, with the improvements thereon, is

FOR SALE.

WITHIN the enclofure I eſtimate five acres, and without, including a private road, about five acres. Its ſituation forms a private family is ſurpaſſed by none within the vicinity of the city. It lies between the Capitol and Mount Comfort, the ſeat of Edmund Randolph, Eſq. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had.

THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, June 6, 1805. tf

BROKER'S OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J.2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,

Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants, } In Chancery
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. }

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.* *A Copy—Teste,*

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 16th of April, a Negro Man by the name of MOSES: he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, has a bushy head of hair, straddles a good deal in his walk, from wearing a truss; is much addicted to strong liquor, and when drunk, and at all times, a sulky and insolent fellow. He has twice before made an attempt to get off, and was once taken at City Point, trying to get on board a vessel. He is well acquainted in many parts of the state, having travelled for nearly with me and driven my carriage 'till within a few years. I will give TEN DOLLARS if he is taken within the county of Mecklenburg and brought home, or TWENTY DOLLARS to have him secured in any jail, so that I get him again. J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 29th May, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

PRECIPITATE.

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboog, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildhall, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmagapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his Lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rotalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Rolles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (cntf.)

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant*.—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern*.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers*.

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes, hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are once more earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday last (in Henrico Court-House, or in the streets between that and the residence of the subscriber.) A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, marked "*Henrico May term*, 1805." Within this bundle were manifests for twenty hogsheads tobacco, sundry accounts, notes and other documents, relative to suits depending in that court, and were subdivided into six bundles, and marked 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th day.

Those papers cannot be of any possible utility to any one except the subscriber and his clients—the tobacco mentioned in the manifests having been some time since delivered by the inspectors at Shockoe warehouse, and shipped.

Upon a delivery of those papers I will give the above reward, and ask no questions in relation to them. But if stolen, I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as may lead to a conviction of the culprit.

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

Richmond, May 17. tf

NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of a Deed in Trust, I shall, (as the assignee of John Barret, Esq. of Louisa county) on the first Monday in June next, being Henrico court day, expose to sale by Public Auction for ready money, before the door of the said Court-house, A TRACT OF LAND containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in the county of Henrico on the Three Chopp'd Road, being the same land, on which the late Thomas Ginnett, dec'd, resided in his life-time. This sale will be made to satisfy a debt with the interest due thereon, by Thomas Ginnett, dec'd to John Barret, as surviving partner of Reid and Barret, together with the costs of executing this trust.

SAMUEL M'CRAW,

Assignee of the cestui que trust.

May 7. epd.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash, or country produce.

May 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th day of July next, on the premises A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the little Bird Creek, in the county of Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late William Anderson, of London dec'd. and known by the name of Maffits, containing by a late survey 2312 1-2 acres, divided into four lots of nearly equal extent. About two thirds of the tract, is now in woods, which is good Tobacco land, and the part cleared, has been but little worn.

Terms of sale, will be one fourth in ready money, and three annual instalments for the balance. Bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the land will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by Mr. George Toler or Mr. William Toler adjoining, who can give information of the manner in which the lots are laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER

Agent in fact, for the Executors of

WILLIAM ANDERSON, deceas'd.

Hanover, June 3d, 1805.

FOR CHERBOURG,

The copper bottom'd SHIP

MARTHA,

Captain PETRIE,

Burthen about 650 Hhds. having two thirds her cargo now engaged—is expected to sail by the 15th July, and will take 100 *a* 150 Hhds. Tobacco on a moderate freight.—For terms apply to

JOHN NEWELL, Jun. Norfolk;

OR,

BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 1st June, 1805. 4w

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylloun,

BOOK-BINDERS and *STATIONERS*,

MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,

HAVE now on hand, and offer for sale, on the very lowest terms, a general assortment of

STATIONARY,

—CONSISTING OF—

All kinds of Writing Paper,
Ink Powder, Japan Ink. for records,
Quills and ready made Pens,
Sealing Wax, Wafers, Shining Sand,
Pounce and Sand Boxes,
Penknives of *the first quality*, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, adapted to the purposes of

MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN,
SHERIFFS, PUBLIC OFFICES,
And Private Gentlemen,

Made of the very best materials, in a handsome and substantial manner, and *warranted*.

May 7. 4t

WHISKEY.

Taliaferro & Dickenson,

(*Near the Basin*)

Keep a constant supply of WHISKEY, distilled West of the Blue Ridge.

June 7, 1805. eplm.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Lots Nos. 39, 38 and 37, in Duval's Plan, are offered for sale.—Application to be made to J. WOOD, Surveyor for the City.

NOTICE.

RICHARD Apperson, Esq. Attorney at Law, is appointed an Agent, to collect the balances due for the Virginia Gazette, in the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania—and Mr. Hardin Davis, has the collection of balances in the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge. Those who are in arrears, it is hoped, will be prepared to make payment on application.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS to close his business in this as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 82,172½ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062¾ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 19th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 10th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creeek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's: 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

LAND for Sale.

THE Subscribers living in this place, have for sale, a TRACT of LAND lying in the county of Louisa, and adjoining Yanceyville, containing 214 1-2 acres, more or less. The land is well timbered, and the same which was sold under a deed of trust from Francis Lockitt, deceased. A credit of one year will be given the purchaser, on securing the payment, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.

LYLE & McCLEDIE.

Manchester, 1st June, 1805. 3w